



David Kirangwa Sseremba

Diaconia University of Applied Sciences

Master's Degree Programme In Community Development Human Rights and

Conflict Resolution

Thesis, 2020

OIL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

**Citizens' expectations and participation in the oil and natural
gas sector**



ABSTRACT

David Kirangwa Sseremba. Oil and Community Development in Uganda – Citizens' expectations and participation in the oil and natural gas sector. 55 pages, one appendix
January 2020. Diaconia University of Applied Sciences, Master's Degree in Community Development Human Rights and Conflict Resolution.

The study reviewed 22 articles written on the ongoing activities in Uganda's oil and natural gas sector to determine whether oil exploitation support community development. Data was presented and evaluated following semi-systematic literature review method. Findings were analysed by use of qualitative thematic analysis. Three themes were induced from the data namely; communities' expectations towards oil development, community participation in the oil and natural gas sector and the impacts of oil discovery and development on communities in the Albertine region.

Findings demonstrate that to a large extent, oil exploitation in Uganda supports community development. Uganda will significantly reduce dependence on donor aid by funding her budget using money from exportation of oil. Oil development has led and will lead to infrastructure development through construction of new roads, educational institutions, healthcare centres, banks and the airport. Through backward leakages and seeking direct employment from the oil and natural gas sector household incomes have increased leading poverty alleviation in the Albertine region. However, oil in the Albertine Graben has also in some ways negatively affected community development through distorted livelihood in form of curtailed fishing on L. Albert and reduced access to sources of natural fuel for example firewood used by locals. Increased migration to the area as a result of the oil boom has caused undue pressure on the existing resources, increased commodity prices hence attracting cultural and tribal sensitivities and prejudices towards migrants to the Albertine region. There are reported cases of land grabbing, displacement and resettlement of people without due compensation to create land for oil projects. There is anxiety about the harmful effects of oil exploitation on environment and biodiversity. Oil exploitation has led to reduction in food security.

Keywords: Community Development, Solidarity, Agency, Self-Help, Felt-Needs, Participation, Uganda, Albertine-Graben.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 UGANDA	5
2.1 Case of the Albertine Graben Region	6
3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	8
3.1 Theorizing community development	8
3.2 Solidarity.....	8
3.3 Development as agency	9
3.4 Self-help.....	9
3.5 Felt needs	10
4 METHODOLOGY	10
4.1 Literature Review Research Methodology	11
4.2 Semi-systematic reviews.....	11
4.3 Purpose and Research question.....	13
4.4 Data collection	14
4.6 Search databases, results and attributes	16
5 DATA ANALYSIS	18
6 COMMUNITIES' EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS OIL DEVELOPEMNT	20
6.1 Conclusion.	25
7 IMPACTS OF OIL DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT ON COMMUNITIES IN ALBERTINE REGION	26
7.1 Impact of oil on Women Rights.....	28
7.2 Oil Development Displacement and Compensation	28
7.3 Impacts of oil on Food Security.....	29
7.4 Effects of oil Development on Biodiversity and Environment.....	29
7.5 Conclusion	30
8 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR	31
8.1 Conclusion	34
9 DISCUSSION	35
9.2 Future research.....	42
10 CONCLUSION	44
APPENDIX 1. Summary of some of the articles reviewed (Adapted from Helen Aveyard 2014).....	50

1 INTRODUCTION

Celebrating its 50th independence in 2012, Uganda came up with an ambitious development vision code named Uganda Vision 2040. This 30-year vision aims at transforming Uganda's socioeconomic status from a peasant, agricultural society to a modern and prosperous country. This vision was formulated to make the fundamentals of the economy stronger in order to harness the numerous opportunities for accelerating development around the country. The Uganda National Planning Authority was tasked with the responsibility of bringing this ambitious vision to fruition. (Uganda National Planning Authority, 2012.)

The opportunities highlighted by the Vision 2040 include; Uganda's geographical location and how it can aid trade, the abundant labour force (60% of Ugandans are below the age of 30), agriculture, tourism, industrialization, knowledge and Information Communication Technology (ICT), minerals, oil and natural gas. These can be harnessed to transform the country into a modern economy. It is estimated that Uganda has 3.5 Billion barrels of oil reserve. There is a strong likelihood of finding more oil and natural gas when their exploitation finally kicks off. It is estimated that annually Uganda will earn at least USD \$ 2B over a period of 30 years (Kuutesa, 2014).

This income will make Uganda one of the poorest countries on the globe reduce significantly her dependence on donor support. However, everything is not rosy. Globally oil prices are decreasing at an increasing rate and Uganda is unable to fund the oil project minus revenue from the sale of oil. (Ogwang, Vanclay & van den Assem, 2018, 98-103) Oil revenue will help Uganda attain accelerated economic growth and development through increased employment opportunities, boosted technology transfer, investment in overhead infrastructures and human resource development (Uganda National Planning Authority, 2012).

This will lead to sustainable community and economic development. The extraction, refining, conversion, transportation and sharing of revenue acquired from the sale of oil and natural gas involves many stakeholders. This requires good leadership at all levels.

Good leadership should be coupled with continuous innovations, good legislations on oil sector and strong macroeconomic factors in the exploitation industry so as to avoid a situation where oil has been a curse instead of being a blessing to some countries in the sub-Saharan region of Africa. Oil has been a curse to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Chad and Sudan (Mosbacher, 2013.) The oil curse denotes a socio-political situation where exploitation of oil exacerbates misery and poverty among majority population instead of enhancing people's livelihoods. This results from economic and political mismanagement. (Kiiza, Bategeka & Ssewanyana, 2011.) According to Mawejje (2019) since 2006 when commercially viable oil was discovered in the Albertine Region there have been several studies undertaken to determine whether oil will benefit the local communities in this region and Uganda at large. Many studies have been interested in how oil will lead to economic development however this particular study focuses on Community Development. Economic development is part of community development.

2 UGANDA

Uganda is an East African country with an estimated population of forty -million people according to the previous Uganda population and housing census of 2014 (UBOS, 2019.) In accordance to the constitution there has been an increase in districts from 16 in 1959 to 127 as per 1st of July 2018. A district is an administrative unit. (Ugandan Ministry of Local Government, 2018.) This tropical country has a total land area of 199,807 square kilometres. Forests covers 1,277 square kilometres, water and swamps covers 41,743 square kilometres (UBOS, 2019.) Uganda become independent from her former colonial master, Great Britain in 1962.

When the armed conflict ended in 1986, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) led by President Yoweri Museveni embarked on several structural reforms and investments for example the Structural Adjustment Programmes which were introduced at the close of the 1980s. These ushered the country into a period of high sustained growth and development as well as reduction in poverty levels between 1987 and 2010. In the past two decades, Uganda introduced ambitious public sector reforms. This have had positive impacts on institutional quality and public sector management. The Public Financial Management Act of 2015 has had tremendous improvement in of policy and legal frameworks in Uganda. Uganda reached the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of halving poverty by 2015 and has made great strides in decreasing the population of people suffering from hunger. Uganda scores highly in matters pertaining to women empowerment and promotion of gender equality. Estimates from the National Housing Household Survey of 2016/2017 showed that there was a rise in the proposition of people living under the national poverty line (\$1.90 per day) from 20% from the 2013 Financial Year (FY) to 21% in the FY2017. However, there is a high fragility in sliding back to poverty as out of every three Ugandans who escape the poverty line mark two fall back. (World Bank, 2019.)

2.1 Case of the Albertine Graben Region

Uganda like many other sub-Saharan African countries that have just experienced the oil boom is expectant of rapid and massive economic growth and development. E.J Wayland a British colonial government geologist was the first to discover deposits of hydrocarbon suspensions on the shores of L. Albert in the Albertine Graben as far back as 1920s (Bainomugisha et al., 2006). Nonetheless, not until 1986 when the Department of Petroleum Exploitation in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development took the development of the oil sector to centre stage, Uganda's interest in oil exploration had remained weak (Mawejje and Bategeka, 2013).

Oil discovery in Uganda has been a process not an event. Kasozi (2010) argues that it's a misrepresentation of facts to claim that oil has just been discovered in Uganda, oil around Lake Albert was discovered by the inhabitants of the area, the Banyoro people. He emphasizes that the Banyoro discovered oil in Kibiro, Butiaba way back before the arrival of British occupants however the Banyoro faced one problem: discovery of oil is one thing and confirmation of retrievable amounts is completely another. The people of Bunyoro Kingdom did the former (Kiiza, Bategeka & Ssewanyana 2011, 5.) Despite this long history, it was not until 2006 that wild catters Hardsman Resources, an Australian company working jointly with Anglo-Canadian Heritage Oil, and Tullow Oil an Anglo-Irish company started the exploitation of oil with commercial value (Alstine, Manyindo, Smith, Dixon, AmaningaRuhanga, 2014 , 51).

The Albertine Graben is located in the western arm of the East African rift valley bordering Southern Sudan to the north, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west and Lake Edward to the south. This oil zone covers 20,000 sq. kms. Seismic data was first obtained in 1998 then 2001, 2003 and 2005. Government apportioned the exploitation area into five parts, namely, exploitation area 1: 4,285 sq. kms licenced to Heritage Oil and Gas company and Tullow Oil company in July 2004. Exploitation area 2 covering 4,675 sq. kms licenced to Hardman Resources Africa Limited and Tullow Oil company in October 2001. Exploitation area 3A with a stretch of 1,991 sq. kms belongs to Heritage. Exploitation area 3B occupies 1,786 sq. kms and exploitation area 4 covers 5,913 sq. kms are yet to be and lastly exploitation area 5 covering 6,040 sq. kms under the licence of Tower Resources. (Bainomugisha, Kivengyere & Tusasirwe, 2006, 3)

The government awarded more exploitation licences to Armour Energy of Australia and Oronto Petroleum International of Nigeria in 2017 and in the same year Front End Engineering Design (FEED) studies were sanctioned. By the close of 2019 the Final Investment Decision (FID) would have been ready and production of oil is expected to kick-off in 2023. The government of Uganda awarded oil production licences to CNOOC, Total E&P and Tullow. The production stage, with an estimated budget of US\$ 20 billion presents unprecedented gains to Ugandans through the local content policy. (Bagabo, Mugenyi, Magara & Twebaze, 2019, 2.) Chronology of events in oil exploration, exploitation and development in Uganda (Petroleum Authority of Uganda, 2019)

From the documentation of the existence of hydrocarbon suspensions on Lake Albert in 1925 by British colonial administration to the drafting of the National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda in 2008 which laid out guidelines on oil resource exploitation in Uganda in form of policy objectives, the oil and natural gas sector as well as the Albertine Graben region in general, the region that houses Uganda's oil has undergone tremendous changes. The changes characterized by both soft and hardware infrastructure have affected communities in the Albertine graben in different ways.

3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Plakhotnik (2009, 128) concepts, empirical research and theories are interconnected to be able to order data and knowledge about a research problem with the help of a theoretical framework (Suleiman, 2019).

3.1 Theorizing community development

Despite the fact that Bhattacharyya's (2004) definition of community development is silent about the role resources play in contributing to community development which the study finds rather strange, community development according to Bhattacharyya (2004,14) refers to the promotion of social interactions that increase solidarity and agency keeping in mind the principles of felt-needs and participation. To (Green & Haines 2016, 13) community development is the collective mobilization of community assets that empower community members to achieve improvement in their wellbeing. For community development to be able to create an understanding of the connections between social interaction, organizations, institutions and resources it must be informed by theories. Mass mobilization starts with social interactions which improves the sense of community (Green & Haines 2016, 15). Bhattacharyya (2004, 10) observes that unlike in natural sciences where a theory denotes a law or statement that explain causation to offer grounds for making predictions, in behavioural sciences a theory can be teleological that is to say an agreement for action towards achieving a desired goal. In that case the end justifies the means. The study intends to find out whether oil exploitation in Uganda leads to community development or otherwise.

3.2 Solidarity

A community fellowships with the larger society without losing its identity thanks to the solidarity principle. Solidarity in community development denotes shared identity, values and norms. A Social formation where members enjoy shared identity and norms is a community. (Bhattacharyya, 2004.) Wilkinson(1991) stresses that central to defining a community are the three attributes of a community which include possessing known physical boundaries, social organizations or institutions within which people interact and

social interactions viewed in terms of interpersonal networks that make discussions about what goes on in peoples' community life possible (Green & Haines², 016, 2). Since this concept is in tandem with community development, the study intends to find out in what ways oil exploitation in the Albertine region relates with the solidarity principle of community development.

3.3 Development as agency

According to (De Certeau, 1986) and (Giddens, 1984) the main goal of development is the attainment of human freedom or agency. Agency is autonomy for one to order his or her life according to his or her wishes. At individual level people should be able create meanings depending on their interaction with the different situations of mundane life. Agency, as a modern concept denotes unlimited capacity to create and affect change. Lastly agency is being able to define one's self instead of someone else defining him or her on his or her behalf. Development as a promotion of agency leads to the realization of aims of community development, namely, improvement of quality of life and fostering social and economic change. Agency is respect for cultural differences and diversity of opinions. (Bhattacharyya 2004, 13 -14.) Sen (1999) defines development as freedom (Green & Haines, 2017, 6). By inquiring whether oil exploitation in the Albertine region support community development, the study implicitly inquires whether ongoing activities in the oil and natural gas sector will empower communities which can be observed through enjoyment of human freedoms and high levels of self-determination in communities.

3.4 Self-help

Self-help is one of the ideal methods of conducting community development. It crystallizes agency through mobilization of peoples' cultural and material assets. Self-help employs assets of indigenous knowledge, tools and labour which inculcate the principle of self-determination. Freire (1971) asserts that able bodied people are inherently capable of taking care of themselves through a quid pro quo system.

Human beings wish to be productive instead of being agents of charities. Instabilities in organizational processes outside the rims of individual life causes erosion of agency. Self-

help restores equilibrium in organizations or institutions furnishing interactions amongst community members. Thus, leading to the realization of agency. Self-help is in sync with the term problematization where people define their problems, own them and devise solutions to overcome them. (Bhattacharyya, 2004, 22.) Suffice to mention is that self-help model of community development presupposes that empowering citizens to find solutions to their problems definitely lead to long-term amelioration of peoples' quality of life. Indeed, the fundamental aim of the self-help model of community development is helping people to take charge of their lives. Practitioners in community development approach thus assume a facilitation role in the process of community development. Sufficient conditions for self-help approach include peoples' democratic abilities, assumption that peoples' efforts will yield positive results and expression of a desire to work together to achieve a common target. (Green & Haines, 2016, 22- 23.)

3.5 Felt needs

Projects should respond to people's needs as they are defined define them. This principle is closely related to the previously discussed concept of self-help. Among the advantages that come with considering the principle of felt-needs in project design and management include; guaranteeing project importance and promotion of agency because felt needs principle allows people to define and order problems they face. Felt needs principle cuts on manipulation in community development work which stops resource waste which would have come up when people were forced to concede some alien projects presented to them. Felt needs preconizes citizen participation in community development processess. Participation means being part of the process that creates shared meanings in society. It is about inclusion in the decision-making process right from the time the problem is identified, discussed and solutions to address it are made. It is inclusive because it combines the earlier principles of self-help and felt needs. Participation is standing up against dictatorship and all its machinations. (Bhattacharyya, 2004, 22- 23.) This study anticipates to find out whether ways these principles of community development are upheld in the development of the oil resource in Uganda.

4 METHODOLOGY

Methodology refers to a general approach to studying a research topic. A research methodology is a function of both the research topic and the overall research strategy. (Silverman 2005, 109, 122).

4.1 Literature Review Research Methodology

Literature review refers to an in-depth inquiry into existing literature on a given subject with the aim of forming interpretations based on facts. Literature review research methodology provides new insights about the subject under investigation. New insights are most effectively arrived at by conducting a systematic review on a topic however, in cases where researchers are constrained by time and other resources, they should at least aim at making the inquiry following a systematic approach. (Aveyard, 2014, 2-3.)

Literature review research method can be used in both narrow and broad perspectives. In a narrow perspective literature review is employed to inquire into the effects of or relationships between two variables. On a broader level literature review aims at gathering all evidence available on a particular subject. Literature reviews are preferred if the study focuses at painting a general picture about a given research problem by evaluating available knowledge about a given issue at a given time. (Snyder, 2019, 334.)

Literature review research methodology is credited in social and health science investigations because not only does it supports making comprehensive and summarized inquiries on existing information about phenomena, it also allows a single piece of research to be viewed in different prisms by different researchers which broadens the spectrum of worldviews formed on a single study. (Aveyard, 2014, 15-17.) There are several methodologies or approaches to conducting literature reviews. This study employed semi-systematic literature review methodology.

4.2 Semi-systematic reviews

According to (Wong et al., 2013) semi-systematic literature review approach is preferred when the aim of the study is to make an overview about a research issue which has been conceived differently by different groups of researchers from different academic fields (Snyder, 2019, 335). Semi-systematic review traces how a particular phenomenon has progressed over time. Semi-literature review methodology synthesizes and cross-examines available literature to identify theoretical methods used, themes generated and knowledge gaps existing about a particular field of study. Semi-systematic reviews look at how a particular topic has progressed over time in view of identifying the salient research traditions that have been critical to a particular topic. Literature from articles is reviewed. Since it is almost impossible to find all literature pertaining to a given subject, a research strategy must be spelt out to help readers to make proper assessment on the research methodology used and topic under study. Semi-systematic approach uses thematic or content analysis technique to analyse data. Thematic or content analysis technique involves identification, analysis and reporting of patterns in data coming out of the chosen search strategy. Semi-systematic reviews are suitable for studies interested in identifying themes, various line of thinking and rallying points about a particular subject in given research discipline or expanding knowledge through setting research agenda. (Snyder, 2019, 334-335.)

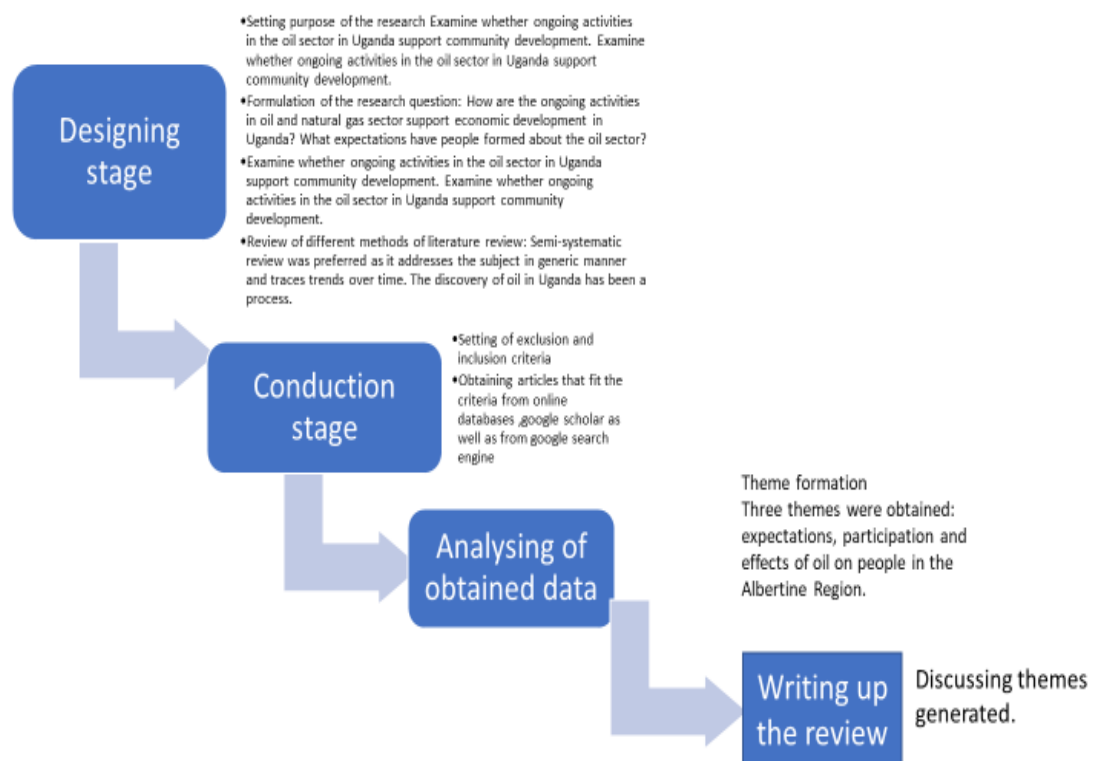
The four basic stages of conducting literature review include; designing, conducting, analysing and writing up the review. At the designing stage generic questions are asked; Why the review should be carried out? To whom it is addressed to? What approach to be used? Answers to these questions are crucial because they determine what kind of literature review to be conducted and its effects to the research fraternity. The research purpose and questions are also identified at this stage. Furthermore, a search strategy is formed to collect the desired data at this stage. This involves listing the databases from where the data search will be done and deciding on the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the study data, setting limits. Search terms; concepts, phrases and words closely related to the research question are developed at this stage. These are used to identify right books, articles and reports. Obtaining data proceeds through scanning abstracts and findings of different studies in the articles or reading the text in its entirety.

The third stage concentrates on identifying the nature of information to be abstracted in relation to the choice of literature review approach made. The fourth and final stage

enumerates the appropriate reporting standard of reporting the findings. Here results are clearly presented and explained. (Snyder, 2019, 336-337.)

The study aims at making an overview of the activities going on in Uganda's oil and natural gas sector to ascertain how these activities support community development. This involves at looking at what has taken place and taking place now in the oil sector. Hence tracking development of events over time. This analysis is rather broad because it encompasses the sector in its entirety. Hence making semi-systematic as the appropriate choice of literature review approach for this study.

Figure1. Summary of the literature review research process



4.3 Purpose and Research question

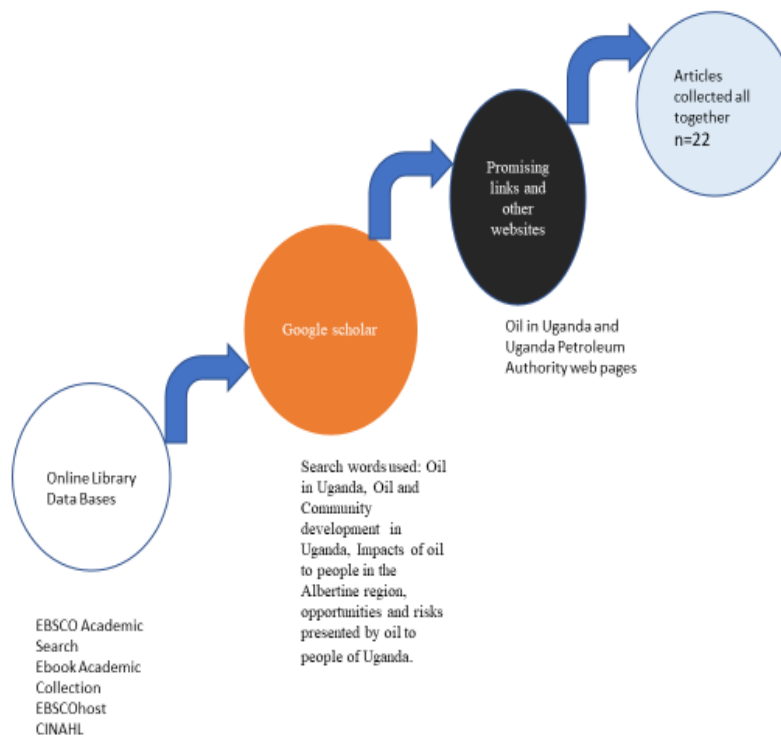
The study examines whether the on-going activities in the oil and natural gas sector in Uganda supports community development and what implications the exploitation of oil has on the people of the Albertine Graben region. This is done through studying some of the existing literature on this sector. Community development as theorized by Bhattacharyya (2004) is viewed in terms of its intended objectives that is to say; community development is the pursuit of solidarity and agency while holding the principles of felt-needs and participation in communities. Furthermore, Bhattacharyya (2004) points out that unlike in natural sciences where a theory denotes a law or statement that explains causation with an intention of offering grounds for prediction, in behavioural sciences a theory can be teleological, an agreement for action towards achieving a desired goal. In such incidences the end justifies the means.

The research question state that: How are the ongoing activities in the oil and natural gas sector in the Albertine Graben support community development in Uganda? To answer this question the study adopts a secondary research question: What expectations people have formed about developments in the oil sector in the Albertine Graben region

4.4 Data collection

The study came up with a strategy to collect reliable data. A study (data) is considered to be reliable if there is trust that the results it presents are those it set out to investigate but not mere outcomes of mistakes done at some point in the research process (Taylor, 2017, 103). The data search and collection process started in October 2019 with information gathering using different Diaconia University of Applied Sciences' subscribed to academic databases which include: EBSCO Academic Search Premier, eBook Academic Collection (EBSCOhost) and CINAHL. Data was also collected from google scholar. The search also involved reading information available on the Uganda Petroleum Authority website as well as that of Oil in Uganda. The National Oil and Gas Policy document also provided useful information for the study.

Figure 2. Representation of sources of data for the study



4.5 Exclusion and Inclusion criteria

Data was included or excluded from the study following some specific criteria. The study considered data written in English, referenced and which was existed as full text documents or articles. Only data from credible sources for example government documents; policy guidelines, acts and the constitution, as well as data from renowned government agencies operating at national level was sought to guarantee credibility of the study. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), credibility in research determines whether the process of collecting and analysing data fulfilled the intended focus of the research (Taylor, 2017, 118). The research was interested in data which had a strong bearing to the research topic and data with free access. Data included was published between 2006 - 2019 owing to the fact that activities leading to exploitation of oil in Uganda are developments of the recent past. Commercially viable oil discovery was confirmed in 2006. Any data that did not satisfy the criterion mentioned below was not considered for the study.

Table 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for study data

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Literature in English language Articles dating between 2006 – 2019 Literature having a bearing to the research questions Full text literature Free access References available	Non-English language literature Articles or literature dating before 2006 Little or connection to the research questions Partial literature Limited or payable access References not existing

4.6 Search databases, results and attributes

Three articles were obtained from online databases and the rest of the articles were obtained from google scholar. Keywords used in the search for data for this study included; oil and community development in Uganda, oil in Uganda and impacts of oil on people in Albertine region. From Diaconia University of Applied Sciences subscribed to databases both basic and advanced search were conducted following the hitherto mentioned criteria. Following the search words and search hits, articles with duplicated references were identified and omitted from the data. The search generated a lot of hits. Only 22 articles were chosen for the study having fulfilled the inclusion criteria. and Data to inform the study collected from the article was obtained through summarizing the articles findings by reading its abstract, data findings chapter and the conclusion chapters of each article. The names of the author (s) and years of publication of the article were of keen interest to this study so as to be able to pay credit to the researcher (s) by referencing the authors in the study reference chapter. From these conclusions and abstracts that themes were generated which were analysed in the proceeding chapter. (Refer to the appendix for examples of how the data from the articles was summarized)

Table 2. Summary of search databases, results and attributes.

Data bases	Search key words and combinations	Number of hits	Inclusion/exclusion	Relevant References	Selected References
EBSCO Academic Search Premier	Oil and Community Development in Uganda	109	89	0	0
	Oil in Uganda	90	89	0	0
	Impacts of oil exploitation in Uganda	6	6	0	0
eBook Academic Collection (EBSCO-host).	Oil and Community Development in Uganda	17	11	0	0
	Oil in Uganda	349	16	3	3
	Impacts of oil exploitation in Uganda	15863	1495	2	0
CINAHL	Oil and Community Development in Uganda	2	2	0	0
	Oil in Uganda	7	0	0	0
	Impacts of exploitation oil in Uganda	85	2	0	0
Google Scholar	Oil and Community	123,000	5	5	4

	Development in Uganda				
	Oil in Uganda	220,000	8	8	8
	Impacts of oil in Uganda	86800	7	7	7
Research gate	Oil and community development in Uganda	-	-	0	0

5 DATA ANALYSIS

In Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) to analyse is to observe and infer patterns existing within a given set of data so as to form meanings out of that data. Analytical methods are chosen basing on the conceptual frame considered for the study. Consideration is put on what will bring out answers to the research question. Analysis can be a factual, conceptual -or interpretive. The goal of data analysis is to show to others through fresh insights what we have seen and discovered about human conditions through the data. Whereas to pattern in QDA is to recognize similarities and differences existing within the data, to code is to ascribe a truncated, unique meaning to data for qualitative analysis purposes. (Saldaña, 2011, 90-91.)

Turato (2009) notes that in analysing qualitative data the researcher cautiously considers words and meanings shared during data collection and develops a deeper interpretation of them. Parts of data that seem to bear common meanings are given the same code or theme. According to (Balls, 2009 and Campos and Turato, 2009) coded data is examined further to form expanded themes. Qualitative data analysis can be done either deductively or inductively. For this study data was inductively analysed. (Bradley et al., 2007) defines inductive coding as a way of coming up with codes basing on ideas running in the data set. (Taylor, 2017, 126 - 127.)

The author for the study read the abstract, findings and conclusion chapters of each of the 22 articles and summarised the general idea or ideas that came out of each of the article. All these ideas were typed in a word document. The author grouped similar ideas together under one title which was representative of all of them. The titles were three in total. These three titles were translated into themes in the final literature review. Reading the articles written about oil in Uganda, the following themes were finally generated; communities' expectations towards oil development, community participation in the oil and natural gas sector and the impacts of oil discovery and development on communities in the Albertine region.

6 COMMUNITIES' EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS OIL DEVELOPEMNT

In places where considerable amounts of natural resources deposits are discovered people form expectations; anticipations about the effects the discovered natural resource will have on their livelihoods. In reference to the Albertine region, expectations reflect peoples' needs in that area. (Mawejje, 2019,131.) Oil discovery in Uganda raised high expectations of speedy human development not only in the oil producing areas but throughout the whole country (Mawejje and Bategeka, 2013). Generally, most adult Ugandans are aware that oil exist in Uganda and its presence will affect his or her livelihood either negatively or positively, directly or indirectly. The level of expectation is anchored upon a number of factors herein one's proximity geographically to the oil producing area and the extent to which one is active politically, culturally, socially and professionally.(Musiime, 2018, 3.)

Distinctively, expectations are either positive or negative (Kiiza et al., 2011, 8). To (Bategeka, Kiiza and Sewanyana, 2009, 3) positive expectations are opportunities for improving wellbeing. Positive expectations are positive impacts income from the sale of natural resource makes towards the amelioration of social services and social service delivery systems. Some stakeholders in Uganda's oil sector believe that revenues from oil will propel Uganda to self-reliance. Uganda is expected to earn \$ 2B every year from the exportation of oil (Kiiza et al., 2011, 8).

Some stakeholders in the oil and natural gas sector are convinced that revenues from the sale of oil will contribute significantly to the national budget thereby helping Uganda break loose from foreign aid dependence and realign local governments finances to enable district development . Additionally, oil revenue is expected to improve the numerous infrastructure in the areas for example construction of power dams, roads, health and education facilities. Bunyoro kingdom hopes for an improved transport system including construction of new roads, railway network, schools, hospitals and creation of employment opportunities for kingdom subjects. (Bategeka et al., 2009, 3; Kiiza et al, 2011, 8.) The Albertine region which was hitherto a remote received new roads by the help of government and oil companies. This made fishing communities to be accessible. Between 2006 and 2008 improved access led to increase in the price of fish, a major activity of people along L.Albert for example those in Kyehorro village,which meant

increased household income and reduced food prices in the area as trucks would bring in cheaper food from other parts of Uganda. (Kiiza, Bategeka & Sewanyana, 2011, 22-23)

The whole Bunyoro region which did not have major banks till the rediscovery of oil in 2006, saw a dramatic increase of commercial banks from five to ten banks in a period of only two years. Local people have set up shops, malls, guest houses and forex bureaus. Government has embarked on the improvement of infrastructure in the area. In 2014 a 92-kilometre road was completed going through Hoima-Kaiso and Tonya. Government has prioritized the development of public infrastructure in the Albertine Graben region responding to the huge infrastructural requirement for the oil sector development and improve the area which has been for long a relatively remote region. (Oil in Uganda, 2014.)

Communities located in the Albertine Graben region anticipated to partake of the oil wealth through trade with the oil industry. Some anticipated getting direct employment from the oil and gas sector. Many young professional pursued further studies in oil related disciplines to prepare themselves for the employment market in the emerging oil and natural gas sector. Bunyoro kingdom, a kingdom formed by majority oil rich districts of Uganda through its king presented to the national parliament that it should get 12.5% of oil royalties. Local businessmen turned to banks to get loans to set up facilities and services to transact through forward and backward linkages with the oil industry. This positive excitement was nationwide. (Musiime, 2018, 3.)

Musiime (2018) posts results from the national house hold survey held in 2014 showing that there are strong positive expectations from the oil and gas industry bearing the following percentages: access to healthcare 78% , access to education 83%, business opportunities 90 % , access to electricity 84%, access to safe water 70% and improvement in quality of roads posting an 87%. These high positive expectations are influenced by both work done by government and companies through Cooperate Social Responsibility (SCR) in the oil reach areas. SCR has been very instrumental in improving service delivery in this area. (Mawejje, 2019.)

As discussed in the preceding chapters, benefits accrued from the oil resource discovery are at local, national and international level. Internationally Uganda will join the league

of Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC). Belonging to this club gives Uganda some economic and political leverage in the international arena.

Economically it will cease being a Least Developed Country (LDC) graduating to a middle-income country. This means less dependence on donor support and less interference in running affairs of the state and the economy by the international community through institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Politically Uganda will be able to influence its foreign policy and more important having strong economic muscles. This will translate into living in harmony with its neighbours in the great lakes region who might fear to destabilise Uganda because it will be well prepared militarily having acquired oil money which can be used to equip herself with modern warfare equipment. Some neighbouring states may fear to antagonize a strong economic trading partner Uganda would have become given the grown economy with oil revenue. Care should be taken though for this not to translate into economic chaos and political turmoil due to “excess freedom”. With good management the resource will boost industrial sector take off in Uganda and hence benefitting from the wide market of the East African Community by being an active trading partner. However, a hasty decision to extract the oil resource before setting up of the necessary legal infrastructure to direct extraction for posterity may turn this venture into a missed opportunity. (Bategeka et al, 2009, 23.)

Nonetheless, businesses that require large capital out-lay are a no-go area to majority locals since they are too poor to afford the required capital ensemble, in fact such businesses a preserve of “foreigners to the area”. Through a deliberate government effort locals should be helped to get necessary business skills to help them identify available business opportunities in their area and also use the already existing Private Sector Initiative to emphasize the local content policy in the oil and gas industry. (Maweje 2019, 131.)

However, some critics are reluctant to believe that the NRM government that has been in power in Uganda for over twenty years possess political will to exploit the oil resource for the benefit of all Ugandans. Critics cite undue influence by the presidency over the oil resource through the militarization of the oil producing area and elite capture of oil revenue. Some oil companies lament the unnecessarily delay in issuing oil permits which has increased cost of idle time. Apart from the recent announcement of the route of the

oil pipeline and the awarding of licences to International Oil Companies (OICs), to the average Ugandan there hasn't been any tangible benefit from the oil sector till to date. (Musiime, 2011, 2.)

Referring to expectations and natural resources, negative expectations find their explanation in the "natural resource curse" theory (Mawejje 2019, 131; Bategeka et al., 2009, 3) and the Dutch disease phenomenon. Humphreys et al. (2007) argues that resource curse is a condition where countries with colossal amount of natural resources perform poorly in terms of economic growth, social development and democratic governance vis a vis those with lesser natural resource endowments. Sadly, governments experiencing the resource curse phenomenon are usually characterised by egoistic exploitation behaviour instead of managing the natural resource strategically to benefit the wider community. The resource is viewed as a windfall for obtaining quick cash for a few, most especially the elite members of society. Such a myopic view on resource income disregards a crucial characteristic of depletion of all-natural resources. A characteristic which demands that natural resources be exploited in a planned and conscious manner if they are to as to benefit the community for a longer time. (Sovacool, 2007, 229.)

Countries suffering the natural resource curse problem have little diversification in their economies and tend to rely principally on that single sector and one resource envelope hence forth a fall in that resource price directly affect the country's budget. Due to the resource's substantial contribution in terms of fetching foreign exchange to the economy, the natural resource may cause crowding out of other sectors. Earnings from oil or other natural resources negatively affect economies in two ways. First, by creating the Dutch disease syndrome where income earned from the sale of the natural resource spent domestically causes the value of the local currency to appreciate which consequently makes the country's exports to be highly priced on the global market hence forth cutting down on their sale on the global market. This scenario makes the economy to rely majorly on the revenue from natural resource since other sectors are no longer bringing in substantial foreign exchange. As a result, people formerly employed in other sectors other than the nature resource sector face unemployment and are hit by poverty. This creates economic stagnation and stress to the government. (Mawejje & Bategekka, 2013, 1.)

Most extractive sectors are capital intensive, normally countries with large resource deposits are poor to possess the required technology and skills. They end up hiring foreign companies and expatriates to do the job, creating capital flight and unemployment to the nationals. Locals were concerned about the arrival of foreigners in their area. They accuse immigrants for taking away their work, land, causing environmental pollution and interfering with their livestock. Local communities are also worried about the rise of urban centres and the malaise that come with urbanization. (Tumusiime et al., 2016).

People's expectations needs to be appropriately managed through consultative decision making and developing channels of proper information dissemination to ensure legitimacy and acceptance of intended interventions in these areas. In spite of the negative expectations raised, local communities in the oil rich area of the Albertine region welcome the ongoing activities in oil and natural gas sector. They highly anticipate that the resource will improve their socioeconomic life.(Mawejje 2019, 134.)

Stakeholders including the government of Uganda, the oil companies, the local communities, the Bunyoro Kitara and civil society organizations should work together so as to maximize efficient exploitation of the oil resource and bring about balanced regional development. (Alstine et al., 2014 ,48) affirms that through exercising norms of transparency and accountability along the value chain of oil coupled with developing projects that focus on addressing poor peoples' predicaments, communities possessing the oil resource have been able to counter the negative effects of the resource curse theory.

According to Lindstadt and Staton (2007, 2) there are three ways to manage expectations whether positive or negative; laissez-faire, exaggeration and underreporting. Laissez-faire is the most liberal way where citizens are allowed to say what they want and feel. The challenge with this strategy is that people might end-up trading in lies and hearsays for example in the oil region due to such a strategy people circulated information about how top army officers were grabbing peoples' land which was not true. This strategy arises from the deficit side; characterized by absence of proper channels of information flow especially from government to the population, from experts to politicians and from knowledgeable civil servants to the press which leaves an information vacuum only to be filled by grapevine. Underreporting is conscious reporting since trading in empty promises and lies comes with sanctions for example loss of popular support.

Exaggeration is a populist strategy used by politicians mainly as way of accumulating political capital. Some politicians claimed revenue from the oil sale will be enough so people will stop paying graduated tax. (Kiiza et al., 2011, 7.)

6.1 Conclusion.

This chapter identified peoples expectations towards the discovered oil resource in Uganda. The chapter also points out the different interest groups in the oil sector. According to (Kiiza et al., 2011, 27) the interests of central government, local governments, land owners and oil companies have been met however those of local communities are yet to be met. The authors further contend that claims of marginalization of Bunyoro kingdom, land grabbing in the oil rich area are false and they also emphasize that, the assertion of attaining total economic independence when oil revenues trickle in are over exaggerated. However, these authors contradict themselves by suggesting that government should address the historical injustices committed to Bunyoro kingdom when a total of her 7 (seven) counties were taken away by colonial administration and given to Buganda kingdom. An issue considered as possible breeding ground for conflict in the area. The authors give Nigeria as an example and learning point as one of the countries which continue to experience conflicts arising out of unresolved land grievances in her oil rich areas.(Kiiza et al., 2011, 28.)

7 IMPACTS OF OIL DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT ON COMMUNITIES IN ALBERTINE REGION

Natural resources discovery presents great opportunities for social and economic transformation. (Mawejje, 2019,134) explains that oil in the Albertine region offers opportunities for local socioeconomic development most especially if risks associated with the oil discovery are accounted for. The discovery of oil in Bunyoro increased hopes of quicker poverty reduction and a feeling of the restoration of the former glory of Bunyoro kingdom (Bategeka et al., 2009, 11).

Similar to expectations, oil development activities in Uganda have impacted Ugandans in both positive and negative ways. Positively through increased infrastructure development, increased employment opportunities and negatively through increased migration, high inflation , displacement and resettlement of people as a result of oil project development. Furthermore, there are constraints to earning a livelihood for example restrictions put on fishing along lake Albert and felling of trees for firewood to be used for cooking and herbs for medicinal purposes. There has been a decrease in food security and land compensations have been inadequate. There are increases in cases of prostitution and grabbing of land in the Albertine region. People are unhappy and inconvenienced by the impending danger of environmental degradation. People are anxious about the rapid changes in community life. (Ogwang et al, 2018.) People in Albertine Graben have faced and continue to face adverse impacts of oil exploitation in their livelihood ever since the rediscovery of oil in 2006 (NAPE, 2016).

Regardless of who establishes the project government or private enterprise, large projects require huge chunks of land. This means dislocation of people. (Varancy,2017.) Balikuddembe and Ardalan (2014) affirms that oil discovery in Uganda has been at the centre of many controversies. Mismanagement and poor governance of Uganda's oil resource may lead the country to join the group of countries struggling with the resource curse burden and possibly plunge the country into civil war.(Olanya,2015). The region suffers from social problems resulting from natural resource curse phenomenon . These are multifaceted and occur at different levels; between central government and the local council administrations or at local community at level. Kabaale parish residents for instance experienced displacements from their ancestral land so as to free land for the

construction of the airport and the oil refinery. The exercise brewed resentments and anxiety and detest towards the gigantic projects because land compensations delayed. Tonya landing site fishermen detest the oil development idea because it affected their work negatively. They had to halt fishing at this site due to oil works. Competition for farmland and grazing land ensued in the villages of Nyahaira, Kitegwa, Bukoma and Kyapuloni in Buseruka subcounty after the displacement of people. Pastoralists are accused of grazing in farmland which has led to reduction of arable land for crop production resulting into food insecurity in the region. (Ogwang, Vanclay & Van den Assem, 2019, 8.)

Socially, the five projects which include the construction of an oil refinery, generation of electricity from gas, the exportation of crude oil by pipeline through Tanzania to foreign markets and the construction of a new international airport will consume almost 115,000 hectares of land and displace 15,000 people. The projects which include Tilenga; Kingfisher, the East African Crude Oil Pipeline, the Kabale Industrial Park and the Hoima-Kampala Petroleum Products Pipeline will lead to increased poverty levels among people in the oil region, changing of arable land for industrial use which will definitely lead to food insecurity, increased inflation in consumer goods and services and the projects work will also lead to disruption of livelihoods. (Ogwang and Vanclay, 2019, 12.)

IFC (2002) submits that even instances where people are not required to vacate their land known as physical dislocation, economic dislocation may occur. This is change in the economic livelihood of people as a result of setting up a large infrastructure project. Despite the good intentions and however planned the resettlement scheme may be, the act of being resettled itself has a heavy toll on individuals and communities. To reduce on the distress that comes with resettlement, people to be resettled should be empowered to negotiate their resettlement deals. This guarantees ownership and responsibility of their resettlement process. (Vanclay, 2017, 18.) Owing to the fact that access for land for projects and resettlement works has far reaching negative impacts on peoples' livelihood, attempts should be made to adapt people to new realities either through guiding them to identify new alternatives to earn a living in the new situation they finds themselves in instead of trying to recreate a semblance of the previous conditions in which they lived

before resettlement . People should be helped to adapt to new realities. (Vanclay,2017, 7.)

7.1 Impact of oil on Women Rights

Violation of women rights doubled ever since the commencement of oil exploitation activities in the Albertine region. Men, usually workers in the oil industry are culpable of beating, bullying, verbally abusing, and sexually harassing women. In Kigyayo for instance women were beaten by sugarcane plantation farmers when they (women) use paths near the plantation to go to collect food and water to look after their families. The same area recorded cases of rape and defilement. On the shores of lake Albert in the fishing villages of Kaiso-Tonya, Kyehoro, Sebagoro and Wansenko men share sexual partners. More so men and women conflict over ownership and control of land.

This is occasioned by the fact that land ceded to oil production attracts a compensation fee which men do not want to share with women. Sexual promiscuity increased in the region as women were left by men after they (men) received land compensations and left without notifying their wives leaving them behind extremely vulnerable. Unfortunately, some women resorted to sex trade as a way of looking after themselves which has increased AIDS contractions among women in the areas of Buliisa and Kigyagyo. Many sex workers crossed from Congo to the Lake albert area. Prostitution and its associated negative effects has led marriage break ups. (NAPE, 2016, 15-20.)

7.2 Oil Development Displacement and Compensation

Land ownership in Bunyoro is private, communal or public. Unfortunately, most people do not have land certificates to prove ownership on communally owned land and in the few instances where land titles exist, they are owned by men. Women's access, control and proof of ownership of land, a major factor of production is very limited. The oil rich area is grappling with high rates of land grabbing and speculation and there is the general fear among the people of Kabaale-Buseruka mainly in Butimba and Kigga that the 29 kms gazetted for the oil refinery will not be enough as it expands it will expand on peoples' land hence leading to further grabbing of land in the region. Some family heads sell of land without the consent of their families. This situation is compounded by the patriarchal

setting of Bunyoro society where women neither own nor inherit land and limited government effort to enforce laws which support equitable share of inheritance and family accumulated wealth. (NAPE, 2016, 9-10.) Some locals in the Albertine region believe that land is being sold off to migrants the Balalo herdsmen and Congolese national.

7.3 Impacts of oil on Food Security

Food supply has been negatively affected by oil work and this is due to many reasons. Firstly, people abandoned settled agriculture in preference to work in the oil industry. There has also been an influx of people in the area coming to engage in the oil industry hence forth the food ecosystem is no longer enough to feed this increased population for example fish has significantly dwindled in the lake Albert due to over and illegal fishing activities like catching immature fish to feed this increasing number of people. To make matters worse government is preoccupied with developing the oil sector leaving enforcing of fishing laws and ensuring people grow enough food crop unattended to. This has resulted into a general deficit in food supply in the area. Oil exploitation and extraction came with grabbing of former agricultural land fields. People who came in the guise of nomadic pastoralists ended up settling on community land, grabbed it and take took it forever. This was hitherto farmland. The gazetted 29 square kilometre land mass left for the construction of the oil refinery in Kabaale-Buseruka sub-county ate away part of arable land and consequently led to a reduction in food production in that area. This single one area was cultivation land for 7200 inhabitants. (NAPE, 2016, 4-6.)

7.4 Effects of oil Development on Biodiversity and Environment

The discovery, development and production of oil postulates long-term environmental hazards to Uganda through degradation of land and noncompliance to appropriate waste management and disposal procedures for instance by May 2012 Heritage Oil had dumped untreated waste to the tune of 300 US dollars in people's farmland (Mawejje and Bategeka, 2013, 41). There is growing anxiety as a result of the large-scale work started by the Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) in Kingfisher oil field since

2015 . The field estimated to have a total number of 635 million barrels of crude oil with a 196 million barrels of recoverable oil will put in place a water sanitation central processing facility, a oil tanks assembling plant and will also comprise of power generation and truck loading facilities. However, there is a report that oil from kingfisher oil field will go through a 85km pipeline crossing the biodiversity area of Kabwoya and Bugungu wild-life reserve at the base of the rift valley to the greenfield refinery at Kabaale-Buseeruka subcounty in Hoima district. This will cause stress to the flora and fauna especially the wild life. Communities fear for their lives in case of accidents where hot crude oil pipeline burst which can cause oil spills to L. Albert causing catastrophe to people, wildlife and aquatic life. (NAPE, 2016, 4-6.)

The Albertine graben region is famous for its rich biodiversity hotspots in Africa accomodating mammals, birds and other species. At national level, the Graben is home for two World Heritage Sites, shared water resources ; Lake Albert and the Nile River, two Ramsar Sites, timber, water, fish , fertile soils, minerals, wildlife and good climate. 7 out of 10 game reserves in Uganda are located in this oil corridor. There is need for social safety net. (NAPE, 2016, 3.) Although currently there are no major negative environmental impact on people because of the extractive industry is still in its early stages of development, communities in the area anticipate serious environmental degradation which will result into result into water , air, wild life and vegetation pollution since the discovery occurred in an ecologically fragile region. Therefore, in the broader ream of human development an assessment should be to done to determine the trade-offs between the benefits out natural resource exploitation and the social and environmental effects. (Mawejje 2019,134.)

7.5 Conclusion

The chapter showed that exploitation of oil in the Albertine Graben has and will have economic,social,poltical and environmental effects. Negative effects might provide fertile grounds for future conflict in the area hence professionals engaged in community development should adress themselves to these realities before the situation escalates into a conflict one.

8 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR

There are three categories of people involved oil exploitation in the Albertine region; the hosts, the poachers and the spectators. Hosts are the indigenous people. They see themselves as the right owners of the oil resource because it is found on the ancestral land. They wish to have a fair share of oil revenue. This based on the fact that they consider themselves as those who will directly suffer either socially or environmentally the negative effects that will come from the exploitation of oil. Therefore, they advocate for worthwhile compensations. Bunyoro Kingdom for instance includes majority districts that form the Alabertine graben region. The kingdom being one of the opinion leaders is actively involved in airing the voice of its subjects to decision makers including government and oil companies. The kingdom holds majority land in the oil area. The poachers are those who came to the Albertine region to partake of the oil resource through work. These include professional and the business class who invest in oil and expect a return. The spectators however, see oil as a preserve of the few, most especially the political class. (Musiime, 2018, 3-6.)

According to the National Oil and Gas Policy of 2008, key stakeholders in Uganda's oil include; the central government, the oil exploration companies and the district local governments where oil is located. Oil companies have set up numerous offices in the Albertine region and in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda as proof that they anticipate to be in oil business for a longer time. Oil companies enjoy a good working relationship with government. (Bategeka et al., 2009, 15.)

Argon and Rud (2013) argues that through the development of backward linkages in form of supplying labour and local materials, communities next to places with natural resource booms positively impact their welfare. Increased citizen participation will cut-down on negative expectations and prevent the resource curse. However, tapping into such benefits demands that the community is knowledgeable of what is taking place in the sector; a community that is actively involved in the making of key decision affecting the exploitation of the resource. (Mawejje, 2019, 133 .)

However, Uganda's oil and natural gas sector is characterised with a lot of secrecy. This curtails full engagement of local and cultural institutions. Information concerning the

sector is scanty or nearly non-existent to communities in the oil rich region. This is due to various reasons. Firstly, long distances between district headquarters and villages which are at times 80kms with barely passable roads make movement of people and information difficult. Secondly, there is insufficient facilitation for district information officers in terms of sitting and transport allowances which hampers their work to disseminate information on government programmes in the oil sector to community members. District Environmental Officers lack facilitation to carry out sensitizations about contents of Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) reports. They sometimes receive transport facilitation from oil companies which raises questions of conflicting royalty. (Alstine et al., 2014, 56.)

Parliamentarians role of overseeing the activities in the oil sector is also hampered by lack of knowledge about the sector. This is the same problem faced by the executive. Through their 2011 report, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), a Civil Society Organization working in Albertine and the Global Coalition of Civil Society Organizations regretted that Uganda had oil production and sharing agreements with confidentiality clauses that denied citizens access and deliberation on them. Oil companies and government had seized power of ownership of the oil resource from citizens. The Oil Watch Network and PWYP October 2011 report decried the existence of secrecy in the oil sector in spite of article 41 of the 1995 constitution and the 2005 Access to Information Act which gives Ugandans unfettered access to information in government custody. (Doro & Kufakurinani, 2018, 53.)

This state of affairs coupled with lack of sufficient knowledge to communities creates the feeling of marginalization among locals. Such a feeling causes anxiety and uncertainty which may lead to conflicts (Mawejje and Bategeka, 2013). It is sad to note also that the long wait for the flow of the first commercial oil has caused inertial amongst people. People appears not to know what to expect when oil finally comes (Witte, 2018, 176). Though Green & Haines (2016, 49) observes that decentralization leads to elite capture of development projects, resource governance in Uganda actively interact with decentralization. Like in many sub-Saharan African countries decentralization as form of governance was introduced in Uganda in the mid-1990s to improve citizen participation in development projects through focusing mainly on pro-poor interventions to alleviate poverty among the population (Alstine 8et 2014,51).

On the downside of events there are resource governance deficits in Uganda including; the absence of unity among Civil Society Organizations working in the Albertine region, undue state influence in issues taking place in the oil exploitation activities and constraints to civil society to reaching oil rich communities. There is also the unchecked laissez-faire economy existing in the oil and natural gas sector and exceedingly low rate of local government involvement in oil developments in Uganda. This has caused high levels of monitoring, participation and state control imbalances in the oil sector in Uganda. (Alstine et al, 2014, 57.)

Uganda's oil and natural gas policy was approved in 2008. Subsequently in 2017, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in Uganda (MEMD) issued a detailed report on the progress of implementation of the 2008 National Oil and Gas Policy to bring stakeholders up to speed with developments in the oil and gas sector and also to share with the whole country about the progress so far made in pursuit of the ten objectives the policy it spelt out at its inception. The objectives of the national oil and gas policy include: to ensure that licensing of areas of Uganda's oil resource is done legally and efficiently, to manage the country's oil and gas resource, to ensure efficient production of the country's oil and gas, to utilize Uganda's oil and natural gas in an efficient way, to develop transport and storage facilities for both oil and gas, to ensure collection efficient revenue collection and use it to benefit all Ugandans, to ensure national participation in oil activities, to develop Uganda's capacity in oil and gas through skills and expertise development , to ensure that oil and natural gas exploitation is done without hurting environment and biodiversity and lastly to build cooperation among the different actors in the sector. (National Oil and Gas Policy in Uganda, 2008.)

As regards to the realization of the objective of ensuring optimum national participation, a study was commissioned between 2010 and 2011 which came up with several recommendations. First, the study recommended the setting up of an institutional framework for national content development in the petroleum subsector which was established later. The Directorate of Petroleum responsible for policy formulation as regards to national content was also established, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda which licences, regulates and monitors licensees and their contractors on compliance of National Content requirements was also established. The National Oil Company was also

set up as per the recommendations of the study. The company supports development of national expertise in petroleum operations. The afore mentioned institutions are to meant to advance resource governance. Resource governance here means hard and soft rules which direct how oil contributes to sustainable development and poverty reduction in countries where resources its prevalent (Alstine et al, 2014 , 49.)

Through Corporate Social Responsibility rural people in the oil rich areas have gotten opportunity to participate in community development of their area. In November 2019 Stanbic bank partnered with Tullow Uganda Operations, pty Ltd and started an Agricultural Development Enterprise Development Centre at Bujumbura, in Hoima district which is part of the oil rich Bunyoro sub-region. The centre will teach Small and Medium Enterprises how to form business partnerships. Train them in good financial management skills. Help them access capital and markets. The centre aims at solving agribusiness challenges faced by people in the Albertine region. The centre will aim at educating farmers about the required standards to be able to supply food to the oil industry. The centre has 2500 farmers who produce food to people in oil camps and sell even beyond the Albertine region. (Oil in Uganda, 2019.)

8.1 Conclusion

The chapter demonstrated that communities in the Albertine region are proactive and continuously demand for space to be able to influence activities in the oil and natural gas sector. Community members have applied for professional jobs and are also engaged in blue collar jobs. They set up SMEs and agigate for due compesations of their land. Community members through their leaders continue to press for a fair share of oil revenues. Community participation is seen in many ways. It involves roles played by government both central and local governments, roles played by oil companies and engagements of CSOs.

9 DISCUSSION

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are major actors in community development. CBOs rally residents behind efforts that improve their living conditions through social action campaigns or by use of development models and as so does the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Social action campaigns target decisions making processes, societal structures and cultural beliefs. The changes out of such efforts could be small at an individual level or big for instance affecting the community. Mindset change is the main aim of social action campaigns. The development model on the other hand involves designing and provision of service and service delivery systems to the vulnerable.(Green & Haines 2016,80.) (Mosbacher, 2013,53) suggests that on top of setting up a strong legal framework to deal with corruption in the oil sector, to counteract malaise of the resource curse, Uganda should actively be part of global initiatives that work to achieve transparency in the extractive sector for example partnering with CSOs like Publish What You Pay, Extractive Transparency Initiative and International Budget Initiative.

There are three (3) Civil Service Networks operating in the oil rich Albertine Region; Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO), Publish What You Pay- Uganda (PWYP) and Oil Watch Network. Publish What You Pay is a campaign of six Non-Governmental Organizations that was started in London in 2002 with the aim of fighting the resource curse phenomenon (Bagabo et al., 2019, 8). Unfortunately, in the oil districts of Uganda there is limited Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) activity at the village level and their work is characterized by divisions. There are huge concerns about their operations especially from the donor community. CSOs work in competition with one another and in uncoordinated ways for example Oil Watch Network was accused of using antagonistic methods when demanding government to be accountable .

This made some other CSOs to shun open cooperation with it as they wish not to appear opposing government. In 2011 while CSOs were preparing a joint paper on how the construction of hydropower dam could affect the environment, Oil Watch handed in its own report before other. They also face organizational and leadership challenges. Many CSOs operate at district and sub-county levels where they convene meetings in posh hotels with local leadership and stakeholders. These meetings are detached from the reality in oil fields and have little or no input at all from ordinary citizens found at local

council one (Lc1) level. Ideally CSOs should empower populations to be assertive and hold government and oil companies accountable. For this to happen CSOs operating in the area must work in solidarity and focus at realizing a common objective. (Alstine et al., 2014, 53-54.)

Though (Nalugo, 2011) recounts the two round table discussions held between CBOs and CSOs to streamline their work in the oil region which culminated into a joint dossier on corruption in oil sector presented to the parliament of Uganda, inefficiency in CSO's operation negatively affect community development in the area. The absence of strong CBOs and CSOs in the Albertine region might lead to stronger state-controlled community development in this region, where peoples wishes, and aspirations are not considered but those of government. The undue influence of the President through his office and through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development to directly control activities going on in the oil region through increased military presence in the area under the guise of "securing" oil fields, makes it hard to assess the population for example International/ Non-Governmental Organizations, the media and donors who find it very hard to access the local communities due to the difficult in getting permits. (Alstine et al., 2014, 49 - 54.)

Oil without doubt is part of environmental capital, one of the many capitals that can be mobilized to bring about community development. Environmental capital refers to the stock of both renewable and non-renewable natural resources existing in an area. Used directly, natural resources essentially are goods that can be traded in. (Green & Haines, 2016, 254.) Therefore, the existence of oil in the Albertine Graben is strong inducement for community development in the area. All that is required is good mobilization of other community assets to interact with the oil resource.

However, oil development in Uganda seems to create winners and losers. Central government, oil companies, local governments in the Albertine region and private landlords are outright winners in the political economy (Uganda Oil and Gas Policy, 2008). Bunyoro kingdom is one of the losers. Bunyoro kingdom decries the National Oil and Gas Policy of 2008 for not making it a direct beneficiary of oil wealth (Kiiza et al., 2011, 18). The kingdom wishes to have 51% of oil revenues from oil produced from

Hoima, Kibaale and Masindi districts (districts making up the Bunyoro kingdom) (Bainomugisha et al., 2006, 12).

To compound this fragile situation characterized by limited space for self-determination by the local citizens, there is militarization of the region and strong state control of activities in the oil sector. This goes against the community development principle of participation which emphasises citizens' involvement in the creation of shared meanings and being able to take part in the decision-making process on matters affecting their community according to (Bhattacharyya, 2004, 23). This closes the space on agency. Article 244 of the amended Ugandan constitution of 2005 provides that the government of Uganda owns oil on behalf of the public of Uganda. This goes against one of the tenets of community development that of agency. The constitution places government above citizens in terms of decision making. The constitution gives government veto powers on matters concerning oil management instead of the community

According to (Bhattacharyya, 2004, 22) self-help leads to agency through mobilization of peoples' cultural and material assets and it banks on the use of indigenous knowledge, tools and skills. Alinsky (1969) identifies conflict as one of the traditions of community development. This presupposes that professional play a supporting role by mobilizing community resources for residents to identify where power lies and circumvent the process and usurp that power to induce community development (Green and Haines, 2016, 24).

In the case of the Albertine Graben, cultural leaders in Bunyoro kingdom (though not professionals) using their own understanding of the world (indigenous knowledge) of threat of cannibalism, war and traditional belief brought the "powerful actors" in the oil industry; government and oil companies to negotiate about compensations on ancestral land of Waraga. The cultural leaders asserted that Bunyoro kingdom spirits were discontented about oil developments in the kingdom having led to the pulling down of Waraga cultural centre, their resting site. Regardless of being poor and perhaps less educated, local leaders in Bunyoro kingdom threatened that the destroyed Waraga cultural site which also doubled as a cultural worship site had angered the spirits of the Banyoro (people from Bunyoro) called *emizimu* so much that huge compensation for this destroyed shrine had to be made so as to appease the spirits such that oil development can

resume for instance the drilling of Ngassa 1 and 2 oil wells on the shores of L. Albert had which had been started by Tullow in 2007 and 2009 respectively and later stalled. Negotiations like this based on their own understanding of reality amidst uncertainty of the oil's future, known only by government and oil companies is one way of getting communities involved in affecting they wish to happen in their area. (Witte, 2018, 166 – 177.) Appealing to use of indigenous knowledge and local interpretation of reality emphasizes self-help principle an important tenet of community development.

Since there no evidence of any plan to use Uganda's oil revenue in projects that will benefit the poor people. Therefore, exploitation of Uganda's oil resource raises a number of pertinent issues. First and foremost, oil revenues should be used to benefit the current and future generation. Secondly, the public finance system should be strengthened to curb selfish use of oil revenue by the current generation.

Thirdly, there is need to establish autonomous institutions which exercise transparency in oil governance. Lastly, exploitation of oil should be done in manner that protects the environment and biodiversity from harm. Observance of laws that govern natural resource exploitation need to be observed to the letter . This will lead to the realization of intergenerational equity (Mawejje &Bategeka, 2013, 47.)

Intergenerational equity resonates well with sustainable community development. In fact, the Brundtland Commission, Brundtland (1987) defined sustainable development intergenerationally to mean development that enables the current generation to satisfy their needs without denying future generation from meeting theirs (Dominelli, 2012, 134). Unfortunately by 2012 in the Albaertine Graben, 7 (seven) Protected Areas (PA) had been already adversely affected by petroleum developemnt activities. These places included; Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth National Parks, Karuma,Bugungu, Kigezi and Kabwoya Wildlife reserves as well as Maramagambo Forest reserve. (Owiunji, 2013, 111.) Oil is found in one of Uganda's enviromentally sensitive and ecologically fragile zones (Mawejje &Bategeka, 2013, 48). However, the Petroleum Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream storage) Act of 2013 aims at ensuring more health, safety and environmental guidelines which are not exhaustively articulated in other laws (Direcrorate of Petroleum-Uganda, 2019).

Ulvilla & Pasanen (2009, 133) advocates for creation of economies where natural resources are not treated as personal assets at the dispose and misuse of elite members of society but rather their exploitation and use should be done intrust of the future generations and their use should be prohibited if there are no guarantees for regeneration and safeguards for biodiversity. Indeed, Green and Haines (2016, 9) reiterates that formidable and accountable organizations are prerequisites for community development. Robust institutions are sources of social capital and are important assets for community mobilization. The National Oil and Gas Policy of 2008 aims at placing the oil and natural gas sector in a position where it able to reduce poverty and create long term value (Mawejje & Bategeka, 48). Fighting poverty reduces vulnerability among Ugandan population hence achieving one of the crucial goals of community development that of empowerment.

Central to community development is the notion of community whether referring to a place as defined by Wilkinson (1991) according to (Green & Haines, 2016, 2) or as a community of interest, where solidarity is enjoyed (Bhattacharyya, 2004,12). Either way oil discovery and subsequent exploitation in Bunyoro has led to loss of community. According to (NAPE, 2016, 8) the Albertine Graben suffers from immense land grabbing and speculation further land takeaways in areas of Butimba and Kigaga should the Kabaale-Buseruka land gazetted for the refinery not be enough. The discovery of oil attracted former landlords back to Bunyoro area who had since departed from the land henceforth causing tensions within communities (Mawejje & Bategeka, 2013, 24). Threat towards the concept of community is threat towards realization of solidarity in in community development process.

Growth and development have been on several occasions used interchangeably. Retrogressively both send shivers down the spines of citizens because of the unwanted consequences they tend to bring to communities for example both lead to congestion and cause damage to the environment. Growth denotes increase in volumes of goods and service as well as changes in the quality of these goods and services for instance increase in jobs as well as changes in quality of jobs. Development deals with structural changes in the way community assets are used, organizational performance and how assets are shared among residents. Community development aims addressing marginalization in community. Even if community development and economic development are used

synonymously community development comes before economic development for instance communities need sound infrastructure of good housing, roads, schools, hospitals to be able to produce good jobs and increase peoples' earnings. Nevertheless, some community development activities are correlated to economic development for example job training and business management. Hence forth community development is bigger than economic development. (Green & Haines, 2016, 5-6).

'We can thus say that for any activity (economic development, organizing migrant farm workers, mobilizing for minority rights, elderly care, the environment, cultural rights, or better schools) to be called community development, the activity must be animated by the pursuit of solidarity and agency' (Bhattacharya, 2004,14).

Findings from the previous chapter indicate the presence of both positive expectations and positive impacts from the oil exploration projects in Uganda. These positive expectations and impacts include the establishment of better infrastructure, better education and health services, better financial services, increased export revenue, reduction on reliance on foreign aid, increased poverty alleviation services, improved human development and increased household income (Bategeka et al., 2009, 23) this is a clear indicator the discovery of oil will lead to community development in the Albertine region and the whole of Uganda since these structural improvements will to improvement of peoples welfare and enhance agency in community. Agency presupposes realization of human freedom, self-reliance ,self-determination and improvement in quality of life as discussed earlier. Mawejje (2019, 131) submits that many studies done on Uganda's oil indicate that it offers more opportunities for development compared to possible shortcomings.

Ramsbortham, Woodhouse & Miall (2017, 34) define conflict as the quest for competing objectives by different parties. Prevention of conflict then lies at the extent to which the competing objectives can be amalgamated to create some sort of synergy amongst them and avoid advancement of competition. Secondly, the choice of method which competing parties use to pursue their goals accelerate or decelerate a conflict situation and lastly the connection between one conflict with other conflicts in the same context. (Ramsbortham et al., 2017, 146 -147.)

Conflicts in Uganda's oil sector have been managed by patronage nonetheless patronage has created anomalies in transparency in oil governance and oil policy implementation (Polus & Tycholiz, 2016, 92).

9.1 Limitations of the research and ethical considerations

I must acknowledge first and foremost that I am a novice in doing academic research having done only one of the kind almost four years ago as a requirement for the completion of my bachelor's degree. Moreover, this is my first time to take a chance on carrying out a study using literature review research method. I benefited from the wealth of material in books and on the internet but in many ways I was learning on the job. The key terms used to search for data to inform this study yielded zero (0) hits from the academic databases Ebsco Academic Search and Ebook Academic Premier. I did not anticipate this.

I resorted to look for data from the google search engine and I got many good articles from there and above all from studies done by Ugandans. This was without doubt reassuring given that the researchers supposedly were aware of the norms and traditions and the general political, socioeconomic and cultural environment of the region. This would help the studies pick the unsaid data from the peoples experiences and even enrich these studies with more prompts to arrive at the aims of the different studies that produced the articles that were used for this review. However, I got few articles directly written about oil in Uganda written by foreigners to the country. This would have given their more objective assessment since they are out-siders with no economic, political and cultural nuances which must affect studies done by Ugandan researchers.

By and large the articles carried similar themes. This could be so because oil development in Uganda and indeed studies about oil are developments of the recent past. Therefore, researchers rely on somewhat small sample from which all draw literature to qualify their studies. However, this simplified the task of theme composition. Most studies were interested in the citizens expectation about the new development of oil exploitation in their area and how these expectations can be managed. Some studies were interested in

the way oil exploitation, development and production will impact on the peoples, their safeguards, the environment and biodiversity.

One of the adjectives that characterize literature review is rigour. I should point out that the study was limited on this front. Possibly if the study had more than one individual doing the examining of facts carried by the articles, assessing methodologies used to meet the set-out research objectives of the different studies contained in the articles, this would improve on the trustworthiness of this literature review.

Among the principles set by the Finish National Board on Research Integrity include the that of researchers to give credit to other researchers by citing their works correctly when referring to them. There should also be declaration of any financial assistance sought while conducting the research and declaration who contributed the funds to carry out the study. There is also a call to researchers to use methods that confirm to scientific criteria and are sustainable ethically. (NTEK, 2012) This study received no funding whatsoever and respect of achievements of other researchers was ensured through right referencing.

9.2 Future research.

The aims of community development were documented in chapter 3. That's is to say community development presupposes creation of social networks which support agency and solidarity to be achieved in the community while observing the principles of felt-needs and participation. The study highlights pitfalls that need to be avoided so as to achieve economic developemt. That can be used as a base to achieve community development.

People's expectations of how the discovery, development and production of oil in the Albertine region will affect their livelihood have also been presented in the study and they fall on both ends of the continuum; negative and positive expectations.

Moving forward more studies should be done to see how the anticipated economic freedom to be achieved out of the oil dollars and the good infrastructure established and yet to be established in the area using oil revenue can lead to self-determination ,

increased citizens participation, assertiveness of communities in matters concerning development in their area, setting their own development agenda to mention but a few.

Studies should engage into examining the critical assets for community development existent in the Albertine Graben community. Much as some of the articles reviewed enumerated resources that exist in the Albertine region, there is need for a rigorous inquiry into the existences of different capitals: financial, environmental, cultural, political, human, physical available and devise means on how they can be mobilized for community development. Oil per se is singly is not enough to lead to sustainable development. Sustainability lies in the function ability of all the sectors of community life.

10 CONCLUSION

The discovery of oil in Uganda presents a huge impetus for community development through socioeconomic transformation. Asset Based Community Development considers natural resources (forinstance oil) to be part of the critical resources needed to be mobilized to adress conditions of vulnerability among citizens. Literature reviewed for this study pointed out the existence of both positive expectations and positive effects from oil discovery and exploitation. These among others include physical infrastructure developement in the Albertine regoin including the construction of new roads networks, airport, healthcenters, schools,banks, cleaner and affordable energy alternatives. People have also found job opportunities whether throuhg setting up SMEs or being directly employed in the oil and natural gas sector. These and many other livelihood supporting activities lead to the realization of agency, participation, self-help and to some extent respond to the felt needs principle of community developement.

Majority literature writted on the sector was preoccupied with suggesting ways about how to allay people's fears from the unlikely negative effects of the two economic challenges of Dutch disease and the natural resource curse phenomena. These phenomena have menaced majority Oil Producing Countries on the African continent lke TChad hence a valid reason to worry Ugandans. Natural resource curse and Dutch disease are negatively corelated to economic development and by implication to community development as well . Since community development is a precursor for economic development. Though there are instances where the reverse is true.

Community developement is about advancing frontiers of personal freedom and liberties and enhancing social networks. Thefore, major actors in the oil industry mainly governement and oil companies should work towards building channels to enhance accountability in oil management forinstance through proper dissemination of information regarding oil production agreements, compensanting resettled people fairly, adresssing issues of women rights abuse and restoring peoples livelihood which has been affected by the oil project. In a nutshell, there should be concerted effort to adress the negative expectations and negative effects of oil development in Uganda as expressed by the citizens.

REFERENCES

- Aveyard, H. (2014). *Doing a Literature Review in Health and Social Care : A practical guide*. 3rd edition. Open University Press.
- Bagabo, P., Mugenyi, O., Magara, S., and Twebaze, P., *Contract Transparency in Uganda's Petroleum and Mining Sectors*, Kampala: ACODE Policy Research Paper Series No.94, 2019
- Bainomugisha, A., Kivengyere, H. & Tumasirwe, B. (2006) *Escaping the Oil curse and making poverty history. A Review of the Oil and Gas Policy and Legal Framework for Uganda*
- Bassam Fattouh Retrieved from <https://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/WPM-601.pdf>
- Bategeka, L., Kiiza, J & Ssewanyana, S. (2009) *Oil Discovery in Uganda: Managing Expectations* Economic Policy Research Centre and Makerere University Retrieved from <https://www.mak.ac.ug/documents/EPRCUDICPaper.pdf> accessed 9.11.2019
- Bhattacharyya, J. (2004). Theorizing community development. *Journal of the Community Development Society*, 34(2), 5-34. doi:10.1080/15575330409490110
- Business, Human Rights, and Uganda's Oil Part I: Uganda's oil sector and potential threats to human rights (Updated October 2013)
DOI: 10.3390/land8070109 Accessed on 18.12.2019 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/334309344_Social_Impacts_of_Land_Acquisition_for_Oil_and_Gas_Development_in_Uganda
- Dominelli, L. (2013). *Green social work*. Oxford: Polity Press.
- Doro, E., & Kufakurinani, U. (2018). Resource Curse or Governance Deficit? The Role of Parliament in Uganda's Oil and Zimbabwe's Diamonds. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 44(1), 43–57. <https://doi-org.anna diak.fi/10.1080/03057070.2018.1403214>
- Doro, E., & Kufakurinani, U. (2018). Resource Curse or Governance Deficit? The Role of Parliament in Uganda's Oil and Zimbabwe's Diamonds. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 44(1), 43–57. <https://doi-org.anna diak.fi/10.1080/03057070.2018.1403214>

- Green, G. P., & Haines, A. (2016). *Asset building & community development* (Fourth edition ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE
- <https://www.africaportal.org/publications/accelerating-growth-and-maintaining-inter-generational-equity-using-oil-resources-in-uganda/> accessed on 5.11.2019
- Jnanabrata, B. (2004). Theorizing Community Development. Vol 34, No 2.
- Kiiza, J., Bategeka, L & Ssewanyana, S. (2011). "Righting Resource-curse Wrongs In Uganda: The Case of Oil Discovery And The Management Of Popular Expectations Research " [Research Series](#) 150481, Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC). Available on : <http://dspace3.mak.ac.ug/bitstream/handle/10570/2012/series78.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Kuteesa, A. (2014). Local Communities and Oil Discoveries: A Study in Uganda's Albertine Graben Region. Brookings Institute, Washington DC.
- <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2014/02/25/local-communities-and-oil-discoveries-a-study-in-ugandas-albertine-graben-region/>.
- Leavy, P. (2014). *The Oxford Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from <http://search.ebsco-host.com/anna diak fi:2048/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=779511&site=ehost-live>
- Mawejje, J., Bategeka, L., 2013. Accelerating Growth and Maintaining Inter-generational Equity Using Oil Resources in Uganda. Research Series Number 111. Economic Policy Research Centre, Kampala.
- Ministry of Local Government. (2019). accessed on 12.11.2019 from <https://molg.go.ug/sites/default/files/Ministry%20of%20Local%20Government%20Statistical%20Abstract%202018.pdf> Accessed 18.10.2019
- MoLUD (2013). Uganda National Land Policy 2013. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLUD), Kampala.
- Mosbacher, J. (2013). Fighting the Resource Curse: Uganda's Pivotal Moment. *Washington Quarterly*, 36(4), 43–54. <https://doi-org.anna.diak.fi/10.1080/0163660X.2013.861710>
- Musiime, C.B. (2018). Expecting Eldorado? An analysis of Ugandans Expectations of Their Oil Wealth. Accessed from: <https://soc.ku-leuven.be/crpd/files/working-papers/crpd-no-67-byaruhanga-full-correct.pdf>

- NAPE, 2016. Women-Led Action Oriented Research on the Negative Impacts of Oil on Women's Rights, Land and Food Sovereignty in Uganda's Oil Region 2015/2016. National Association of Professional Environmentalists, Kampala. Retrieved from <https://www.nape.or.ug/publications/gender/51-women-led-action-oriented-booklet/file>
- National Planning Authority accessed on 7.11.2019 from <http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/themes/npatheme/documents/vision2040.pdf>
- Ogwang, A., (2013). Petroleum Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Protected Areas of the Albertine Graben in Uganda: Can they co-exist? Accessed on 4.12.2020 from https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/files/83386591/FULL_TEXT.PDF
- Ogwang, T., Vanclay, F., & van den Assem, A. (2019). Rent-Seeking Practices, Local Resource Curse, and Social Conflict in Uganda's Emerging Oil Economy, 5(1), 98-103.
- Oil in Uganda. (2019). Accessed on 2.12.2019 from <http://oilinuganda.org/features/social-impacts/how-hoima-the-agri-business-incubation-centre-plans-to-support-farmers/>
- Owunji, I.Ogwang, T., Vanclay, F., & van den Assem, A. (2018). Impacts of the oil boom on the lives of people living in the Albertine Graben region of Uganda. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 5(1), 98-103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2017.12.015> Accessed from https://www.rug.nl/research/portal/files/59782362/Impacts_of_the_oil_boom_on_the_lives_of_people_living.pdf
- Petroleum Authority of Uganda. (2019). National Oil and Gas Policy (2008) accessed on 17.11.2019 from <http://www.pau.go.ug/site/assets/files/1136/nationaloilandgaspolicyforuganda.pdf>
- Polus, A., & Tycholiz, W. (2016). Why is it Taking so Long? Solving the Oil Extraction Equation in Uganda. *African & Asian Studies*, 15(1), 77–97. <https://doi-org.anna diak.fi/10.1163/15692108-12341357>
- Ramsbotham, O., Woodhouse, T., & Miall, H. (2016). *Contemporary conflict resolution : The prevention, management and transformation of deadly conflicts* (Fourth edition, fully revised and updated ed.). Cambridge: Polity Press.

Refining, conversion, transmission and mid-stream storage act 2013 accessed on 1.12.19 from <http://petroleum.go.ug/index.php/policy-and-legislation/petroleum-acts>

Snyder, H. (2019). *Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines* doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.07.039> Aveyard, H. (2014). *Doing a Literature Review in Health and Social Care : A practical guide*. 3rd edition. Open University Press.

Sovacool, B. (2010). The political economy of oil and gas in southeast asia: Heading towards the natural resource curse? *Pacific Review*, 23(2), 225-259. doi:10.1080/09512741003624484

Saldaña, J. (2011). *Fundamentals of Qualitative Research*. New York: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com.anna diak.fi:2048/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=355780&site=ehost-live>

Suleiman, S.S. (2019). Finnish Medical Tourism: A customer-oriented service guidelines that is culturally complies to the medical tourists from Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

Taylor, J.H. (2017). *The Essential Guide to Doing a Health and Social Care Literature Review*. First edition. Routledge.

TENK, (2012). Responsible conduct of research and procedures for handling allegations of misconduct in Finland. Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity(TENK) accessed 01.12.2019 from <https://www.tenk.fi/en>

Uganda Bureau of Standards. (2019). Key economic indicators 14th Issue; Quarter four 2018/2019 April-June 2019. accessed on 18.10.19 from [https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/10_2019KEI_114th_Issue_Q2_2019_-\(Apr-Jun\).pdf](https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/10_2019KEI_114th_Issue_Q2_2019_-(Apr-Jun).pdf)

Uganda constitution (amendment)act (2005) accessed on 30.11.2019 from <https://www.unche.or.ug/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Constitution-Amendment-Act-2005.pdf>

Ulvila, M., & Pasanen, J. (2009). *Sustainable Futures: Replacing Growth Imperative and Hierarchies with Sustainable Ways*. Erweko Painotuote Oy.

Van Alstine, J., Manyindo, J., Smith, L., Dixon, J., & AmanigaRuhanga, I. (2014). *Resource governance dynamics: The challenge of 'new oil' in uganda* doi:

accessed on 26.11.2019 from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resour-pol.2014.01.002>

Vanclay, F. (2019). Social Impacts of Land Acquisition for Oil and Gas Development in Uganda, *Land* 8(7):109

Vanclay, F. (2017). Project-induced displacement and resettlement: from impoverishment risks to an opportunity for development? *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 35:1, 3-21, DOI: 10.1080/14615517.2017.127867

Witte, A. (2018). *An Un Certain Future- Anticipating Oil in Uganda*. Göttingen University Press.

World Bank. (2019). The World Bank in Uganda accessed on 19.10.19 from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/overview> Last updated March 25 accessed 19.10

APPENDIX. Summary of some of the articles reviewed (Adapted from Helen Aveyard 2014)

Lawrence Bategeka, Julius Kiiza & Sarah Ssewanyana, 2009 Economic Policy Research Centre and Makerere University. This study examined how expectations are managed in relations to recently the discovered oil in Uganda. It was conducted by critically reviewing available literature for example government documents and newspapers. In addition, interviews and focused group discussions were employed in information gathering. The study found out that interests of some of the actors' in the oil sector seem to have been catered for. These include those of the central government, local governments, oil companies and land owners in the oil reach districts. However, the interests of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom and local communities are yet to be met. The study revealed that Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom is marginalized. However, the study found newspaper reports of land grabbing as baseless only fanned by the secretive and laissez-faire style of managing expectations employed by government. Furthermore, the study classifies claims of instant independence from donor aid when oil revenue starts to trickle in as "exaggerated expectations". The study recommends adequate and equitable sharing of information to reduce suspicion among local communities towards the government. The study also calls for strengthening of the judicial system and development of accountability institutions, equitable sharing of oil revenues and the fact there is need to recognize that oil is an exhaustible resource so revenues from its exploitation and sell should be invested in infrastructure that boost other non-oil related sectors of the economy.

James Van Alstine, Jacob Manyindo, Laura Smith, Jami Dixon, Ivan AmanigaRuhanga. Resource governance dynamics: The challenge of new oil in Uganda, 2014. The study identifies different oil governance methods employed by the different stakeholders operating in oil exploitation and development. Secondly the study examines how state and non-state actors interact to fill gaps in oil governance. Findings show that in Uganda there are significant oil governance issues including lack of cooperation among Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) operating in the Albertine region though on their part these CSOs also experience barriers to accessing communities in the oil rich areas which slows their work. Oil governance is principally in the hands of central government. Local governments have limited control over the oil resource governance.

Market forces regulate oil activities in very small quantities at the local level. Oil governance is inconsistent and divided. The article is helpful as it informs the review about the role CSOs and CBOs play or ideally the roles they ought to play in supporting community development in the Albertine region. CSOs are great contributors in community development. The unfortunate part is CSOs and CBOs operate in uncoordinated ways.

Joseph Mawejje. The Oil discovery in Uganda's Albertine region: Locals expectations, involvement and impacts, 2019. The article assesses the benefits of the recent oil discovery on local economic development in Uganda by looking at people's expectations, involvement and impacts in oil and gas sector. Communities in the Albertine region have formed both negative and positive expectations towards oil development in their area. Positive expectations include; improve healthcare systems, education, electricity, safe drinking water, transport and cleaner and affordable energy. Negative expectations discovered include; increased migration, land disputes, inequality, pollution to environment, encroachment on grazing lands and distortions in people's livelihoods. Notwithstanding the negative expectations, residents welcome the development of the oil and natural gas sector. The article is very informative. It educates the study about people's needs as defined by people themselves. It also points out what can deter community development if not addressed. Community development is about individual freedom to participate. Community development is about cultivating community prospects. The article shows the prospects expected from the sale of oil and possible impediments to realization to meaningful community development this which. This article provides useful information for community development planning. The article is limited in showing how the achieved assets will be mobilized for community development.

Musiime Chris Byaruhanga. Expecting Eldorado? An Analysis of Ugandans Expectations of Their Country's Wealth, 2018. The article enumerates the expectations Ugandans have formed about the oil sector and assess to what extent government and oil companies have managed these expectations. According to the article although many Ugandans do not know with absolute certainty how the exploitation of oil will affect them, they have some expectations towards it. Expectations include creation of more employment and business opportunities as well as improved public services. The article also indicates that the Ugandan government is in a good position before the flow of commercial to make the necessary arrangements to guarantee that when oil revenue finally starts to drip in, all loop-holes

have been closed through strong institutions and information dissemination. The article raises the need of government to build trust amongst the people that oil revenue will not be siphoned but rather guarantee that it will benefit the entire community. This is a strong pillar of community development. Meaningful community development should preconize the principle of no-one left behind and proper resource governance. The article is limited in a way that it amplifies the role of government in resource development. A wealth government may turn out to be dictatorial.

Joseph Mawejje and Lawrence Bategeka. Accelerating growth and maintaining intergenerational equity using oil resource in Uganda, September 2013. The article makes an inquiry into how oil extraction and management relate to intergenerational equity. The study discovered that Uganda is not prepared to manage oil wealth to benefit the entire population. It was discovered that there is need to ensure that oil is produced efficiently and done in a manner that does not harm the environment. The strength of the study is its deeper analysis of existing laws examining possible required changes in sharing oil wealth and law governing oil production. The article is also helpful to the study as it addresses the issue of sustainability. Community development is enabled by sustainable resource use.

Kiiza, J., Bategeka, L & Ssewanyana, S. (2011). "Righting Resource-curse Wrongs In Uganda: The Case of Oil Discovery And The Management Of Popular Expectations Research " [*Research Series*](#) 150481, Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC).

The paper raises the aspect of resource curse and discusses various ways in which this can be avoided in Uganda. The authors of this paper contend that oil perse does not directly lead to resource curse phenomenon but rather poor economic and political management of the oil resource does lead to resource curse scenario. The paper points out the already observable cases of lack of transparency and accountability. The authors argue that these if not addressed will lead to the resource curse problem in Uganda. The paper also points out ways of how expectations formed about the exploitation of oil in Uganda can be managed. The paper is advantageous to the study as it explains peoples expectations and how the oil resource can be harnessed to lead to community development through setting structures that ensure accountability and good management of the resource.

NAPE, 2016. Women-Led Action Oriented Research on the Negative Impacts of Oil on Women's Rights, Land and Food Sovereignty in Uganda's Oil Region 2015/2016. National Association of Professional Environmentalists, Kampala. The articles report findings from a study which was conducted by a group of 20 women representatives from districts affected by oil with the aim of finding the extent to which oil exploitation work has affected women rights, land and food sovereignty in the two districts of Buliisa and Hoima. Through that study communities from oil region especially women came up with messages of advocacy and recommendations to government, oil companies, Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders. The research indicated that oil exploitation is bound to cause irreversible negative consequences to communities and the key stakeholders in this exploitation had the role to protect women, youth and children. This article was beneficial to the study I conducted because it highlighted areas of abuse of women rights and stated extensive recommendations to actors in the oil sector if meaningful community development is to be achieved. These among others include: Bunyoro kingdom was called upon to monitor noncompliance to respect of human rights by oil companies. The kingdom was also urged to advocate for stronger corporate transparency and proper accountability on land and human rights.

Ogwang, T., Vanclay, F., & van den Assem, A. (2019). Rent-Seeking Practices, Local Resource Curse, and Social Conflict in Uganda's Emerging Oil Economy, 5(1), 98-103.

Ogwang, T, Vanclay, F. (2019). Social Impacts of Land Acquisition for Oil and Gas Development in Uganda, Land 8(7):109 The article examines the social effects of land acquisition for project development in oil rich areas. The projects have impacted and will impact the oil communities in both positive and negative ways. Positively through job creation for skilled people and construction of infrastructure like roads, health centres, airports that have been and will be constructed. Negatively the projects have led to shattered community life, reduction in social services due to allometric growth in population size of the area versus the services available, increased food insecurity, increased migration to the area has led to stiff competition for available jobs. The article enriched the study with insights on the ways in which oil which is at development phase now has and will impact people socially and economically. This is a major learning point for community development studies like this one because it points out areas for further research will

provides ways how such challenges can be overcome so as to achieve equitable development. The article falls short in listing available assets in the region which can be mobilized for community development.